THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $1per year strictly in advance—$1.50 if not paid in advance and $2.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Frank Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—R. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—I. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphey.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Ent.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—S. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg; and Thomas Creveling, Esq. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grove, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Fox in, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robbison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. P. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reese.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ju printed and neatly bound in small books, n hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. ecb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ent's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert Block, Main st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,'74-y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. I. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell "The People's Common Sense Medical advertiser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D. The most ready selling book out. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address the Author at Buffalo, N. Y.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

LIGHT STREET.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m., for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.22'75-tf

DR. J. C. KUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.22'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'73-y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74-y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74-y

A. CREVELING SMITH. BENJ'N EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. July1,'73-y

C. R. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74-y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. B. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. B. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y-38

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the circuit and district courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Aetna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,000,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	15,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	2,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,956,000

March 26,'74-y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First floor over J. F. Wideman's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '75-tf

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.
Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
☞Orders solicited and promptly filled.
May, 28,'75-y

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved FONCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July7,'75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July1,'75

BROWN'S HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.
Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
A good stable in rear of Hotel.
Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stocks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to. N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1874—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price, in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.
Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYPAIR, P. O. Box 184, Brooklyn, N. Y. ly 2,'75-4m

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND

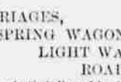
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.
REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. apr6 9 75-1y

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,
Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.
An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1873—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!



BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms.
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.
Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagon for the least money.
I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, thin hickory and poplar to bedeliver ed at my shop by the first of February, 1876. Irondale orders taken and Meckeley, Neal & Co's for repairs for cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
July1tr

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE
MANUFACTORY
H. E. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at low as can be afforded.
share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74-1y.

A GREAT STRIDE!
Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!
A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD
At their Works in Bloomsburg,
Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing Company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of
White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,
FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND
CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,
at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also
Plows and Threshing Machines,
and all kinds of
Casting and Machine Work.
REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Jan. 8, '75—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

TREES FOR FALL PLANTING.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries and other small Fruits, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c.
SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING.
Seed Wheats, (see price list) Timothy and other Grass Seeds; Turnip Seeds of all kinds; Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Hedge and Tree Seeds.
SEEDS
BULBS.
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies and other Bulbs for Fall planting; Horticultural Goods, Terra Cotta Ware, &c. Send for price list, or enclose 3 cents for Full Illustrated Catalogue. Address,
EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
Aug. 26-3m.

Poetical.

IN ABSENCE.

I.

The storm that snapped our fate's fair ship in twain,
Hath blown my half o' the wreck from thine apart.
O Love! O Wife! across the gray-waved main
To thee-ward strain my eyes, my arms, my heart.
I ask my God if e'en in His sweet place,
Where, by one waving of a wistful wing,
My soul could straightway tremble face to face
With thee, with thee, across the stellar ring—
Yea, where time absence I could ne'er bewail
Longer than lasts that little blank of bliss
When lips draw back with recent pressure pale,
To round and redden for another kiss—
Would not my hungry heart still sign for thee
What time the lone kiss-intervals must be?

II.

So do the mottled formulas of sense
Glide snakewise through my dreams of aftertime
So errors breed in the reeds and grasses dense
That bank my singing rivulets of rhyme.
By Sense rule Space and Time; but in God's Land
Their intervals are not, save such as lie
Betwixt successive tones in concords bland
Whose loving distance makes the harmony.
Ah, *there* shall never come 'twixt me and thee
Gross dissonances of the mile, the year;
But in the multichords of ecstasy
Our souls shall mingle, yet be featured clear,
And absence, rhythmed to intervals divine,
Shall part, yet link, thy nature's tone and mine.

III.

Look down the shining peaks of all my days
Base-hidden in the canons of deep night,
So shall thou see the heights and depths of praise
My love would render unto wife-delight;
For I would make each day a mount sublime
Or passionate snow, heart-hot yet glacier-clear,
White crystals of the true-loves of all time
'Spiring the world's prismatic atmosphere;
And I would make each night an awful vale
Deep as thy soul, obscure as modesty,
With every star in heaven trembling pale
O'er lowest profounds where only Love can see.
Oh, runs not thus the logic on thou hast taught?—
When life's all love, 'tis life, aught else 'tis naught.

IV.

Let no man say, He at his lady's feet
Lays worship that to Heaven alone belongs;
Yea, swings the incense that for God is meet
In flippant censers of light lover's songs.
Who says it knows not God, nor love, nor thee;
For love is large as in'yon Heavenly dome;
In love's great blue each passion is full free
To fly his favorite flight and build his home.
Did ever lark with his up-pointed beak
Stab by mischance a level-flying dove?
Wife-love flies level, his dear mate to seek;
God-love darts straight into the skies above.
Crossing, the windage of each others wings
But speeds them both upon their journeyings.

Miscellaneous.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

If every one in this world held as high an opinion of his own merit as did Mr. Thomas Archer, and were rewarded hereafter in accordance, there would be no room in heaven. Taking his own private view of the matter, he was generous and conscientious to a perfectly painful degree. But, unhappily, a good many people differed widely with him on this important point—accusing him of meanness and penury in general, and of certain dishonest practice toward his former employer, William Deverell, in particular, simply because when that gentleman suddenly became bankrupt for no visible cause, Mr. Archer, then acting as his confidential clerk, was found to have the business all in his own hands. But to minds unprejudiced, there was in this fact no proof whatever of anything underhanded. Matters were just a trifle complicated, and that was all.

Besides, if there had been any trifling grounds for suspicion, they should have been swallowed up in admiration of his subsequent noble conduct. Instead of turning Mr. Deverell—now old and feeble—into the streets to beg or starve, as he might have done, he made him his porter at six dollars a week. This sum, enormous as it was, failed to satisfy the extravagant notions of the obstinate old man. He complained of hard work and poverty, and made himself so disagreeable altogether, that it is a wonder that Mr. Archer's patience had not long since given out.

The conversation going on at present between the employer and his porter will show how the gentle heart of the former was daily wounded by the ingratitude of the latter.

"So," said Mr. Archer, looking over his desk, "you are late again, Deverell, are you?"

"Yes, sir," answered the old man, humbly. "My daughter is very ill, and I stayed a little over my time to make her comfortable for the day.

"Well," retorted Mr. Archer grimly, what has that to do with me? I pay you for ten hours' work, and ten hours' work I am going to have out of you or some one will get into trouble. Now, then, what does that card say?" pointing to a bit of dusty pasteboard hanging over the desk. The card said—and seemed to be mightily ashamed of itself, too—that fines would be collected from the salaries of employees for various invisible offenses—a very pretty and ingenious scheme of extortion. "It says," continued Mr. Archer, "that you are to be fined for being late, don't it? Well, you are fined—twenty-five cents."

"Oh, sir," said Deverell anxiously, "will you not excuse me this time? If I am fined again this week I shall have nothing left to buy medicine for my child."

"Now I've got enough of this whining," retorted the other angrily; "If you don't like the place get another."

"I would gladly, if it were possible.—But who would take me, old and worn out as I am?"

"Well," answered Mr. Archer with a sigh, as if his patience had at last given out under such an aggravation, "I'll give you a chance to find out. Step up to the desk and get what's due you—fines deducted—and clear out."

"What!" cried Deverell in a trembling voice, "You cannot mean to discharge me! No, no! Think, sir, we should starve."

"Starve then," was the amiable reply. "Jenkins, just hand me over four-fifty, will you? There are your wages; now take yourself off."

With these words, jerking the money toward him, Mr. Archer turned his back upon him.

The old man stood looking at him a minute with his hands extended in an involuntary gesture of supplication; then with a sigh that sounded like a wail of grief, he turned and went out. As the door banged after him as viciously as if it shared the opinion of its owner, a young man left one of the desks in the room, and, approaching Mr. Archer, said:

"Father, what is the matter with Mr. Deverell?"

"Matter? I discharged the ungrateful old dog—that's all."

"But," said the other uneasily, "how will he live? He is too old to get another place."

"Don't know and don't care" snapped Mr. Archer. "I won't take him back, if that is what you're driving at."

"At least you will not object if I interest myself in his behalf?"

"No," was the grudging reply. "But I shall think you a fool for troubling yourself about him all the same,"

"Where does he live?" asked the son, disregarding the latter part of his father's answer.

"Don't know."

The young man drew back with an air of disappointment, and after a moment of hesitation, returned thoughtfully to his desk.

Meanwhile William Deverell plodded dejected through the crowded streets towards his poor habitation. Bending over a couch upon which lay a young girl in a fitful slumber, he gazed sadly in the pallid face. Age and misfortune are very Napoleons for conquering fortitude, and a tear that he could not repress started from his eye and fell upon the cheek of the sleeper. Awakened with a frightened start, the girl arose upon her elbow and exclaimed:

"Father! home at this hour, and crying! What has happened?"

"The worst that could have happened to us, Evelyn. I have lost my place.—Great God! what will become of us now?"

The daughter's lips quivered, but she answered brightly:

"Hope for the best, my father. You can easily get another situation."

"What are these good for?" he cried, extending his withered hands. "Who would hire them? None, none; we must perish."

Then the woman, weak, sick, perhaps hopeless herself, drew the aged head upon her breast, and, by the power of her gentle sympathy, comforted him and renewed the hope in his heart.

"If it were only myself," he muttered, "I should not care; but how will you be able to bear it? Well, perhaps this is our darkest hour and daylight may be near." With these words he put on his ragged cap again and went out upon his search for work.

A very natural law of trade is that if a thing is good for nothing it can neither be sold or let to hire, hence William Deverell, being nearly unfit for labor, could not get it to do. Meantime their little money had long since been exhausted, and the father and child were in actual want.

One morning, a few days after his discharge, William Deverell sat in his room, with his face buried in his hands, in the depths of despair. The apartment had been stripped of all its poor furniture, except the bed, to supply them with food, and there was no fire upon the hearth, although the day was bitter cold.

The sick girl lay motionless with closed eyes, and one looking into her wasted features would have thought that the great hereafter had already set its stamp upon them. But the low moan that escaped her lips told that life and suffering abode with her yet. At the sound, the old man arose and approached the bed-side.

His daughter looked at him and smiled, oh! such a weak, pitiful smile, and taking one of his hands in her own said:

"Never mind, dear, the worst has come and gone, and it will soon be all over; and then, oh! my father, what shall harm us there?"

The wrecked man turned his eyes away from her pointed finger, as if he dared not understand her meaning, and gazed wildly around the room. An old violin, too worthless to sell, still hung against the wall, and as his eye rested upon it, it brightened a little with renewed hope. "No, no!" he cried "you shall not leave me yet! See! I can play a little, and this will support us until I can do better." And, putting the instrument under his arm, he left the room.

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True to his kindly intentions, Henry Archer, the moral opposite of his grasping father, had excited himself to discover the whereabouts of the discharged porter. But to search for one as poor and unknown as he among the byways of this great city is a task that's next to hopeless—and it was only by accident that he came upon him at last, with his white head bowed over his violin, playing for charity from the passers-by.

Shocked at his sad appearance, the generous young man made his way towards him with the intention of offering him instant aid; but before he could reach him through the jostling crowd, the old man had replaced his ragged cap, and was moving slowly away. Following him as rapidly as he could, he saw him enter into an old building in a narrow side street, and without a moment's hesitation hastened up the rickety stairs after him. His knock brought no response but a loud cry of distress from within. Acting on the impulse of the moment, he pushed open the door and entered.

Deverell was kneeling over the motionless body of his child, with an expression upon his aged features too terribly to describe. Aroused from his stupor by the young man's step, he started up with the fury of a wild animal whose young has been destroyed, crying: "You here! then look at your heartless father's work and take him word of what you have seen. Oh! she is dead, and by the Heaven above us, starved to death! Then hugging both her thin hands to his breast, he rocked himself to and fro in silence.

With tears of sympathy in his eyes, and feeling no shame for them either, Henry Archer knelt by his side and gazed earnestly at the rigid white face lying upon the pillow. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, exclaiming; "Courage, sir, she is not dead, she has only fainted. See! her lip trembles."

He was right. In a moment more, with a painful sigh, she opened her eyes and smiled reassuringly at her father. And he, though knowing that she had been free from the troubles of her poor life for a better, hailed her return to it with joy too deep for words."

"Now, sir," said Henry, cheerfully "let me tell you why I am here. I have been searching for you for weeks, because I feared—pardon me for saying it—that you might have a hard time in getting along, and I hoped to be of service to you. Let me begin by—by"—he hesitated, and a blush spread over his honest young face—"by supplying your necessities until such a time as I can procure another and better situation. Take this, sir, for the present, and believe that it comes from one who does not seek to insult you, but to be your earnest friend. Take it, if not for yourself, at least for your child."

The old man turned his eyes slowly from the outstretched hand to the face of his daughter, and then, with a muttered "I thank you," took the money. Having succeeded in this much, Henry left them, promising to return the following day.

On presenting himself again late the next afternoon, he found Evelyn Deverell sitting up in her chair alone, and she greeted him with a smile of recognition.

"Is your father at home?" he asked.

"No," she replied a little nervously. "He took his violin and went out early this morning as usual."

"Why should he have done that?" he rejoined, with an injured air. "Could he not have trusted me for one day? Well, since he is not here, I suppose you and I must lay plans for his benefit by ourselves. First of all, is he a pretty fair penman, do you think?"

"I'm afraid not," answered Evelyn, doubtfully; "he is so old that his hand trembles a good deal. However, in that basket you will find the papers he kept from his old business, and you can judge for yourself."

Henry took down the basket, and emptying the papers in his lap, ran them over carelessly. Suddenly he stopped at one of them with a start of surprise, and read it through earnestly. The young girl watching him, saw the color fade out of his cheek, and a deathly paleness succeed it. After a time he rested his head in his hands, and seemed to ponder long and deeply. Then he arose with a strage expression of gloom upon his face, and approached her. "Miss Deverell," he said, in a low, husky voice, "this paper contains matter of the greatest importance to your father. I shall keep it, and see that justice is done him. No," he added, gravely answering her looks, "I can tell you nothing more. You will hear from me in a few days; meantime, take this money—it is only a little, but all I have—take it, I say," he cried, almost fiercely. "I tell you it belongs to you, and a thousand times as much." Forcing it into her hand, he went away without another word, leaving her frightened and bewildered by his strange actions.

"Father," he said, sternly, approaching Mr. Archer, "I always knew that you were a hard man, but I never knew that you were a villain. You ruined William Deverell deliberately. Here is the proof," placing the paper before his father.

"Where did you get this?" quavered Mr. Archer, with a white face.

"I discovered it among his papers."

"Does he know its value?"

"I doubt if he knows of its existence even, so implicitly did he trust you—to his ruin," he added, bitterly.

"Then," said his father, complacently, "destroy it, and all's safe."

"No, I will not," answered Henry, sharply. "Justice must be done."

"Well," said Mr. Archer, going off on the other track, and assuming an air of generosity that sat as well upon his features as a conch shell would on a snail's back, "I'll take him back at ten dollars a week. But don't make me give up the money.

"Every cent," retorted Henry, firmly, turning away.

The upshot of this conversation was that a few days after Thomas Archer, merchant, absconded with all he could lay his hands upon.

Henry settled up the business to the best advantage, and with the proceeds in his pocket started for Mr. Deverell's home; but when he arrived there they were nowhere to be found, and he learned that they had been driven out for non-payment of rent. Heavy hearted he sought information among the lowly neighbors, but he could get no trace of them and was about giving up in despair when he ran across them sitting on the steps of a tenement, the sick girl wearily leaning on the old man's shoulder.

Hailing a passing hack, he placed them in it, and, entering himself, gave them in a very few words the history of his father's dishonesty, his strage discovery of it, and the sudden reversal of their fortunes.

"And you," said William Deverell, after a long and grateful silence, "what have you left for yourself?"

"There," said Henry, stretching out his hands; "honest and willing to work, not only for my own support, but also to make good that portion of debt which is still due you."

"But," said the other, "until you are able to shift for yourself, let me offer you some of this money——"

"Not a cent," interposed Henry. "It would burn my fingers. Besides, how could the son succeed where the father is in such bad repute? No; I will leave the city for a time and find some employment, however humble."

Both Evelyn and her father would have combatted this resolution, but he returned firmly:

"Let me take my own course. As it is now, I cannot bear to look any man in the face, for I feel as if my father's dishonor had reflected back on me. Time and my own exertions will overcome that, perhaps, and, in the meanwhile, you shall hear from me."

Resisting their entreaties that he would remain with them longer, he bade them farewell, and was gone.

Fostered by that care and attention which her father's extreme poverty had hitherto, prevented her from receiving Evelyn very soon recovered her full health. A few weeks afterward, purchasing a small dwelling in a retired country town, the father and daughter turned their backs upon the scene of their former sufferings.

Months rolled by, and nothing was heard of Henry Archer. And yet he who had so nobly sacrificed himself to his sense of right and honor, who had raised them out of the depths of misery into peaceful affluence, was never out of their thoughts. Oftimes, when the old man, recalling those sad days of suffering and despair, dwelt gratefully on his name, there came a gentle glow to his daughter's eye that spoke of more than gratitude.

One morning, as they were sitting in their little parlor, they were startled by a terrific explosion that shook the windows and brought them to their feet in alarm. There was death in the very sound; and, in a few moments, the village was full of excited, hurrying crowds. While the father and daughter were conversing together in awe stricken tones, a terrified villager rushed into their presence with the news that a disaster had taken place in one of the neighboring quarries. A number of the workmen had been slain oughtright, and many more injured. For some unknown reason, one of the wounded men had begged to be carried to Mr. Deverell's residence, and they were now bringing him up the road on a litter.

Ghastly pale, even though the blood streaks upon his sunburnt cheeks, lay Henry Archer, alive, breathing, and that was all. As Evelyn and her father approached and knelt by the stretcher, he opened his eyes and smiled—a faint remembrance of his former cheerful smile. Then his lips were seen to move, as if he would have spoken to them.

"Hush!" said one of the rough but pitying bystanders. "He wants to speak to you, sir."

"The pocket," whispered Henry—"package—for you—take it out."

The man who had spoken, obeyed his wish, and drew forth a roll of bank notes.

"The debt—all—paid!" gasped Henry.

"Oh, my poor fellow!" said Mr. Deverell, "where was the need of this?"

"Honor—contented now," he murmured, more brokenly still. Then, with a feeble attempt to give utterance to his satisfaction, and a momentary brightening of the dull eye as it turned towards Evelyn, he sank quietly into insensibility.

Days went by that seemed like long dim nights, full of strange fancies and racking pains that would only be quelled by the vision of one sweet face and the tou

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 10, 1875.

The Sheriff of Lycoming county is destroying all the fish dams within his bailiwick. Let all other Sheriff's do likewise.

A fatal disease, resembling Epizooty in horses, has broken out amongst the cattle in the vicinity of Rochester, New York. All that have so far been attacked died.

The Republican party in Ohio is doing its best to revive Know Nothingism. After it defeat in November the Republican party in this State will be found doing the same thing.

The Berks county Agricultural society, probably the best patronized, best conducted, and altogether most interesting institution of the kind in the State, will hold its annual Fair on September 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.

Anthracite coal has been discovered in large quantity in the Shenandoah range, Virginia. Companies are organizing to work the veins. This is the first discovery of anthracite beyond the bounds of eastern Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of Columbia county are to hold their delegate elections on Saturday the 18th inst, and their county convention on Monday following. The *Republican* naively informs its friends that it will be necessary for persons appearing as delegates to have credentials.

The new editors of the *Republican* make their bow this week, rather modestly but gracefully, and hand down the name of Bristow as a Presidental candidate. The "whisky ring" could never stand the nomination of the Kentucky statesman who has confiscated so much of their property for so small a reason as cheating the government out of millions.

The Schuylkill county Commissioners, who were convicted of corruption in office, were sentenced each to two years imprisonment, to pay a fine of $1.000 and to refund the amount of the embezzled money to the county. One of the three was not proven to have participated in the corruption further than permitting it to go on without opposition. Of the other two one is a Democrat and the other a Republican.

Ralston, the President of the suspended California bank, who committed suicide a few days after the bank closed, is now proved a defaulter to the amount of about four millions of dollars. The principal stockholders, many of whom are millionaires, will pay all the liabilities of the bank and go on with the business again. Aside from its legitimate business this bank was also a political institution and proprietor of the "independent" party in that State.

With a constant surplus in the Treasury of over one million dollars for twelve years there is no credit to the State for a dollar of interest. Now, what greater right has the State Treasurer to appropriate interest accruing on moneys in the sinking fund, than interest on the railroad bonds belonging to the same fund? And yet Radical State Treasurers have kept this interest, or used it for political purposes every year.

Nobody wanted the Philadelphia *Times* to shed tears over the publication of the fact that certain Radical gentlemen of large political proportions were endeavoring to effect the withdrawal of Hartranft and the fustion of the Republican and Temperance tickets, but every body will be delighted with the refreshing information it vouchsafes that it is not well to underrate the strength of an enemy, and that Napoleon said so. Now if it will go to the additional trouble of establishing that Napoleon once actually lived but is now dead, it will shed more light on current questions than it has yet done. The sublime impudence of the *Times* in its attempts to advise the Democratic press will soon give it a reputation for presumption equal to the little biped that attempted to swell itself to the dimensions of an ox—with like result.

A newspaper editor down east—the land o' tricks—complained to the P. M. General that the yankee postmasters opened his papers and enclosed circulars of a hostile political character in them before delivering them to his subscribers, whereupon Mr. Marshal Jewell comes to the front with a fierce pronunciamento threatening to take the official head off of any cheesy postmaster caught at such shabby tricks. From the days that William the Testy fired his bloody proclamations from the trumpet of Anthony Van Corlear against the Weathersfield predecessors of the postmasters, who lived on onions raised on territory that William claimed, such missives have not served to very materially frighten people, yet we hope the commander in chief of mail bags will fire one some of these days at the miserable mail service on the North Branch. A proclamation might wake even the sleepy officials of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad.

Hartranft's Extravagance.

The Harrisburg letter in another column should be read by all who desire to comprehend the magnificence of the Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Mr. Hartranft. The correspondent is a reliable gentleman who has access to the official records, and what he states may be depended upon as exactly correct. It is refreshing to know that while the people are oppressed in all quarters by the hard times, while the property of many is being sacrificed and all are compelled to economy, their Governor revels in the luxury of the most frivolous but gaudy vanity, upon the taxes he wrings from them. Another correspondent mentions the payment of eighteen dollars for repairing a mattrass, when three new ones of the same quality and style could have been purchased for that sum. The item is insignificant in amount but is illustrative of the manner in which Gov. Hartranft and other Republican officials at Harrisburg spend the people's money.

Notwithstanding the fact that the walnut doors of Gov. Hartranft's horse stable are visible to every body, as we are assured by reputable citizens of Harrisburg, the Republican papers have the audacity to deny their existence or that they were paid for by the State. We shall take the pains to prove what has been asserted regarding their existence and their payment by the State, or admit that the whole is a fabrication. We have not the least disposition to misrepresent Gov. Hartranft or any body else, and if we can not prove what we have asserted, or have been imposed upon, our readers shall know it.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION!

GOLDEN DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

The California election has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Democracy. Their candidate for Governor is elected by a large majority not yet fully ascertained; three of the four Congressmen elect are Democrats and possibly all, (in the late Congress the Democrats had only one;) the Legislature, which elects a U. S. Senator, is largely Democratic; the Mayor of San Francisco, for the first time in many years, is a Democrat, and finally nearly all the counties exhibit large Democratic gains. Grant carried the State by 13,000 and the Democrats were defeated by 5,000 at the last Governor's election. California may therefore be relied upon as a solidly Democratic State for the future. The "tidal wave" rolls on, and Ohio and Pennsylvania will give the Radicals and their rings such extinguishers at the next election in those States as will seal their doom.

Mr. Chalfant and the Sinking Fund—Let the People have Explanation!

In reply to a question put by the COLUMBIAN why he did not vote or protest against the repeal of the wholesome act of Assembly of 1870 requiring the State Treasurer to make monthly report to the Auditor General of the condition of the Sinking Fund, giving a detailed statement and where deposited, &c, Senator Chalfant says in his paper of last week:

The COLUMBIAN is disturbed over our not voting on an act supplementary to an act relating "to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." We find on referring to the Legislative Record that the bill passed finally in the Senate without a dissenting vote of any Democrat, while several voted for the bill.

The Senator is egotistical when he says the COLUMBIAN was "disturbed" about his vote—we merely asked for his explanation why he sat in his seat and failed to vote when the repealing bill passed. To this civil and highly proper question, in which all his constituents are deeply interested, he fails to give an answer, but attempts to excuse himself under the plea that others behaved as badly as he! Nobody ever doubted that, nor does any body doubt that Treasurer Mackey and the Radical State Ring annually manipulated some Democratic Senators. But that is not now a point of discussion here. We ask the Senator, who now seeks a re-election, why he sat quietly in his seat when the iniquitous bill passed? It was designed and has the effect of preventing the Auditor General from making monthly official inquiry into the safety of the places where the Sinking Fund is deposited, and absolutely prevents him from legally demanding a complete statement, that every citizen taxpayer might see it if he chose, where the State Sinking Fund is deposited and in what amount at each place. Mr. Chalfant did not oppose this infamous repealing bill, that under the circumstances and at the time involved the very existence of the Radical State Ring and the destruction of its power to corrupt and carry State elections. He neither opposed by speech, or vote, or proposition to amend, and by this failure gave direct aid and comfort to the most daring and corrupt ring of plunderers, political debauchees, ballot box stuffers and ballot defrauding ring of robbers and cheats that ever existed in this or any other commonwealth! Why did he, by silence, thus aid this infamous ring? That is the question to be answered, not by saying that Dick and Harry did the same thing, but why Tom did it? Nor does it answer the question in point by quoting a few lines from one section that are not objectionable. It is unusual for any bill to be so wholly bad that it has not some unobjectionable lines in it, but every bill must be judged by its most important and effective provisions. In this case the most important feature was that it repealed the law which gave the people monthly information of the whereabouts and safety of an annual average of two millions of dollars of their money and provided a means to prevent undue speculation therein by officials and of breaking up their power to cheat at elections. In short the repealing bill was designed to prevent the Democratic Auditor General from taking the provender from the corrupt Treasury Ring, and thus destroying its powers. Mr. Chalfant failed even to vote against the repeal, though he sat in his seat at the time. Why? That is what is to be answered.

The Organization to Commit Grand Larceny.

One of the ablest statesmen of this country, in conversation with the writer hereof, denied a party attitude to the Republicans, but described them as simply an organization to commit grand larceny. In support of his idea he forcibly referred to the immense increase of office-holders and of official salaries, to the terrible increase by them of all manner of taxation and governmental expenditure, to the almost universal defalcations of the officials having control of public money, to the profligacy and corruptions of office-holders, of Congresses and of Legislatures, and to the extravagant and unreasonable appropriations of all legislative bodies controlled by the Republicans, as well as to the fact that all office-holders now grow rich in brief periods, whether defaulters or not, and to the additional fact that all Republicans who can in any way reach the public crib engage in extravagant personal speculations upon the people's money. He also referred to the fact of the creation of immense public debts, governmental, municipal and corporate, and notwithstanding the collection and receipt of extraordinary amounts of taxation and other receipts, far exceeding in the sum totals the debts themselves, that these latter were in no case materially diminished, but that new expedients were constantly devised to increase their volume, by specious means and disguised names so artfully planned as to keep them from observation—the governmental debts under the name of "guarantees" alone representing an undefined and illimitable but enormous sum, besides various other similar contrivances which at some period not in the far future must cause extraordinary oppression.

There is great force in this view and it will be well for people to consider it. The reasoning is unanswerable, and the whole is illustrative of the fact that the Republican party can not long survive. The hard times and general ruin it has already brought upon the country, are only a slight fore-taste of what is coming, and no party can endure under the tremendous load of odium the Republican organization is responsible for. The violence of its death struggles only exhibits the fatal character of its disease and indicates the nearness of its end. Its corruptions are of immeasurable depth and beyond other power of remedy than total destruction. It has committed grand larceny on the hugest scale the world ever saw, it is daily continuing its depredations, and its abuses can only be stopped by destroying its power.

What have become of the Ku-Kluxes since Williams vacated the Attorney General's office. Who can tell?

District Representation.

The Danville *Intelligencer* makes a very lame reply, indeed, to the Lycoming proposition in regard to district representation, for it fails to touch at all upon the main point at issue, viz: that representation should be in proportion to population—in other words that a Democrat in one part of the Senatorial district should have just as much weight (and no more) in making a nomination as a Democrat in another part. If any one thinks differently let him show wherein or why that proposition is not perfectly just and fair to all. As to the *Intelligencer's* threat to bolt, we have to say that we do not suppose any body in the district will be materially frightened about it; and if they are determined to bolt if they can not dictate, they may as well begin now. A proper nomination, fairly made, upon a just basis of representation, can not be defeated in this district, by bolters or other enemies.

As to the recommendation of the last Senatorial conference, it was of course only a *recommendation and nothing more*, as no conference can bind a future one on that point, unless expressly elected for the purpose of settling that question. The *Intelligencer*, however, mistakes when it says there were only two conferees present from Lycoming, as it does also in its assertion that all the counties were not notified. Judge Eldred having given notice to each, as the conferees present were informed by him.

The Lycoming basis gives fair representation at this time, but may not at a future period. We would prefer that the conferees from each county should cast the Democratic vote of the county they represent, and a majority of the whole to make a nomination. That would represent every Democrat upon a perfect equality with his fellows, and would therefore be eminently just.

Blind Philosophers.

It is stated in telegraphic despatches that the Catholic priests of the vicinity of Morristown, New Jersey, all preached on Sunday last in opposition to a proposed amendment of the Constitution of that State prohibiting the appropriation of any part of the school fund to sectarian schools; whereupon the protestant clergy *of course* unanimously resolved to support said amendment with all the influence they could bring to bear.

Some years ago quite an excitement was raised in this State, by the discovery that there were too obsolete sections in an old school law authorising the payment of pro rata shares of school funds to endowed and sectarian schools. These sections had really been so loaded with conditions at the time of their adoption that no such school could comply with them, and they might as well not have been enacted. They were so utterly ineffective that there was never even a cent applied for under them. But it suited a crazy political organization existing at that time to represent that it was a scheme of the Catholics to insist upon a division of the school fund between the schools under the system and those of that Church. The fact was that the sections had been adopted twenty-years before at the instance mainly of the Quaker school at West Town, Chester county, and nobody but members of the society of Friends had asked for their adoption. Yet these ineffectual Quaker sections were made to serve the purpose of adding to the then existing excitement against the Catholics, and to this day many believe from the representations of the time that the latter then made an effort to seize upon a portion of the school fund, though an indignant officer of the State school department of that date declared, in reference to the charge that there was such intention, that "whoever asserts it is a liar—whoever believes it is an ass." But with the disappearance of the Know Nothing party the charge died out. No such attempt was ever made in this State.

Sullivan County Democracy.

The Democrats of Sullivan have nominated the following ticket, to wit: Senator Geo. D. Jackson, Treasurer Walter Spencer, Commissioners James M'Mahan and Griffith Phillips 2d, Coroner R. W. Henley, Auditors Geo. W. Bennett and Adelbert L. Williams, Surveyor Job L. King. A resolution was adopted claiming an equal number of conferees in the Senatorial conference with the other counties: that is, that 1,000 Democrats in Sullivan should have an equal representation in conference to 4,000 in Columbia or 5,000 in Lycoming! That Sullivan abounds in great men we have long known and freely acknowledge, but that one there is equal to four here is a little too extravagant for us to believe. Great as they are they have but one vote per head when it comes to the election and in that respect we are equal to them here. In broad presumption and some other qualities of the human mind we certainly do not claim to rival them.

General Jackson's candidacy, like some others, may be explained upon the same theory that Thaddeus Stevens once explained his. Meeting an acquaintance something like the following occurred:

Stevens—Can you support me for Congress again?

Friend—Why, when you were a candidate before you said you would not ask it again.

Stevens—But an old farmer convinced me I should be a candidate again, notwithstanding my promise.

Friend—How did he do that?

Stevens—He said it was not worth while to spoil another man!

The argument was effective and Stevens was re-elected.

Republican or Prohibition?—Which King?

After its defeat in November the Republican party will not likely again rally. It will go the way of all parties heretofore beaten and crushed by the Democracy. A new antagonist will then be built upon its ruins. This new foe will probably be built substantially upon the old Know Nothing platform, unless that is superceded by the Prohibitionists. Much depends upon the vote the latter will poll at the ensuing election. If their vote be formidable, we do not doubt the party hereafter to oppose the Democracy will be built upon the Prohibition platform. We take it that that is the reason why the Prohibition leaders are making so earnest an effort now for votes. The Republican party must die within another year at furthest—probably this fall—and if the Prohibition vote be strong it will be the inevitable successor. Hence every earnest and sincere advocate of liquor prohibition will vote for Brown and Pennypacker. After being both betrayed and insulted by Hartranft of course no man who was sincerely a friend of local option can vote for him, but many Republicans who pretended to be friends of that measure were so only to the extent of thereby giving aid and strength to their party. These will remain firm supporters of Hartranft, for they were playing as false to the cause of temperance and local option as he.

Rowell's *Newspaper Reporter* says: "It is noteworthy that of late the Democratic newspapers starting throughout the United States outnumber very much the newspapers of Republican tendencies.

Political Notes from the Capital.

"The Tinsel and Gilt
To the House that Jack built."

HARRISBURG, September 2, 1875.

"Bob," said a jovial old Democrat the other day to an influential but very bitter Republican, "Bob, you're pretty good at figures ain't you?"

"Well, what of it?"

"Why take that piece of paper and make a calculation for me."

"All right."

"Put down $1,069 14."

"Well."

"Well if that is the cost of the *walnut doors* of Governor Hartranft's stable, what is the probable cost of the entire stable?"

And "Bob," following the illustrious example and convincing style of argument used by the Harrisburg ring organ, the *Telegraph*, said it was a "lie."

This style of argument however will not answer with the people in the face of figures which will not lie, and facts like the above and following which are the official records of the commonwealth. We append for the information of your readers the following statements of the actual cost of the late improvements to the Governor's mansion.

In the general appropriation bill for 1873 appears the following—"Sec. 60—For refurnishing the Executive mansion $6 000; or so much thereof as may be necessary; the bills for the same to be audited by the Auditor General."

If we take the accounts audited by the Auditor General and look for what items this amount was expended we find the following "Statement of account" which is calculated to make the good people of this commonwealth open their honest eyes in astonishment at the airy and regal style of furniture with which their Chief Executive surrounds himself. Not a single charge appears for such commonplace articles as chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c., but more than the entire appropriation of $6,000 is expended and a large majority of the charges are found to be for those "airy nothings" with which the regal are wont to surround themselves, and revel in, whilst the working classes struggle, half starving, almost in sight of their palaces.

From the appropriation of the generous Legislature of 1873, the drawing rooms, parlors, &c., of this regal mansion and the carriage rooms of its princely stables were supplied with carpets and appurtenances in cost and style, as follows:

182½ yards Axminster carpet		$ 819 56
57½ " "		293 26
47½ " Brussels "		194 69
157½ " " "		193 75
31½ " Plaid Linen		134 93
Amount paid for carpet		$ 1,508 29
Stair rods, rods, mats, &c		128 33
Laying carpets, freight, &c		161 23
Total amount for the item of carpets		$ 1,797 85

This item however is small in comparison with the following "trifles:"

48½ yards Yert de Rhine figured Brocade		$ 670 00
19 " heavy drop fringe		190 00
10 Fancy silk loops		75 00
225 yards double interlining		78 75
60 " satin lining		96 00
55 " fancy brocade border		891 50
69 " " gimp		41 40
5 making long curtains		77 50
5 " lambrequins		35 00
68 yards citron figured brocade		942 01
58 " all silk cord head fringe		253 76
266 " double interlining		93 10
56 " satin lining		84 00
69 " fancy brocade border		448 50
308 " gimp		18 50
6 making long curtains		93 00
6 making draperies		45 00
24 all silk tassels		192 00
12 " fancy loops		90 00
10 yards fancy cord for piano cover		6 00
10 " lining " " "		3 50
1 making piano cover		12 50
1 medallion satin grand piano cover		75 00
15 yards tan satin		93 75
80 " drab "		160 00
Making slips for two dozen chairs and one piano stool		80 00
Washing lace curtains		37 50
Labor		25 00
Miscellaneous expenses		20 14
Total		$ 4,954 04
Deduction to bring bill within appropriation		217 89
Amount expended for curtains, &c		$ 4,744 15
Add bill for carpets		1,797 85
Total amount expended		$ 6,539 00
Total amount appropriated		$ 6,000 00

So we see that so much of the appropriation "as was necessary" was the whole amount and $211 89 in addition, which it was found necessary "to deduct in order to bring the bill within the appropriation."

The above are the only itemized vouchers for expenses incurred in refitting the Governor's mansion, which are to be found among the records of the Auditor General's office, yet these items unbecoming and extravagant as they are, are not *half* of what was expended in this little job as the following will prove as well as what a perfect farce the deduction of $211 89 in the above bill "to bring it within the appropriation," was.

On page 169 of the pamphlet law of 1874, Section 5 of the general appropriation law, we find an appropriation of $5,556 67 made to the superintendent of the public building and grounds for expenses incurred as per vouchers *filed in the State Treasurer's office*. In the same Section, a paragraph or so below, the sum of eight thousand dollars or so much as is necessary is appropriated for necessary repairs and improvements to the public buildings and grounds.

The last mentioned is the usual annual appropriation for the expenses of the *Capital* buildings and the grounds. But let us see for what purposes the appropriation of $5,516 67 first mentioned was expended.

In the Auditor General's report for 1874 under the head of Public Buildings and Grounds, we find the following record of disbursements:

S. H. Walters for amount expended in improvements and repairs of the public buildings and grounds and the Executive mansion $14,459 88

Let us itemize this account:

To the repairs of the buildings on the "hill" (1874)	$ 8,923 33
To Executive mansion	5,516 67
Total	$14,459 88

Nor is this all; in the same section of the appropriation bill of 1874 we find a further appropriation for "additional expenses in refitting Executive mansion as per bills rendered," to wit: ..... $ 4,388 35

Referring again to the Auditor General's report for 1874 we find the following further record of disbursements:

"R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, amount paid by him for refitting Executive mansion, being a deficit in former appropriation, per Act of May 14, 1874" ..... $ 4,295 60

Summing up we find the entire cost of refitting the Governor's mansion to be $8,683 95

The itemized vouchers for $6,000 of this amount only are exhibited above. No doubt quite as much economy (?) was exercised in expending the other amounts, for which the State Treasurer holds the vouchers, as is manifested in the above exhibit, which it behooves the hardworking economical taxpayers of our commonwealth to ponder well before they cast their votes again for the present princely incumbent of the gubernatorial chair. N.

Several republican newspapers are very much concerned about the discussions in Democratic newspapers on the currency question. The New York *Evening Post*, for instance, thinks that the party is hopelessly divided, as its members disagree. And yet the *Post*, which for half a century has been the sturdy advocate of free trade, in season and out of season, has acted steadily with the party which has been and now is the advocate of a system of protective tariff that is ruining the country. Then there is the Boston *Advertiser*, the supporter of the administration which debauched the currency, and of Boutwell, the great father of inflation, worrying itself as to what the hard-money democratic press would do in case the party advocated inflation. Go it!—*Baltimore Gazette*.

Democratic State Convention

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Erie, pursuant to call on the 8th inst. Hon. James Ellis, of Schuylkill, was elected temporary chairman. Afterwards a permanent organization was effected by the election of Hon. Hendrick B. Wright as permanent President, with the usual Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A committee on resolutions was then appointed, when the convention adjourned until four o'clock to enable the committee to report. The committee not being ready at that time the convention adjourned until Thursday at 11 o'clock, without balloting. As the public do not care about the platform but all are anxious as to candidates, this looks very much like superlative nonsense. We keep our paper back to the last moment that will enable us to make the mails, hoping to receive the nominations.

Hartranft's Salary.

When the poor men of this State wish to see who is really their friend, and who is willing to make some sacrifice for their benefit, they should not look to the Governor, Hartranft. Notwithstanding the fact that farmers and mechanics are working hard for a bare living, and many laboring men are getting only a dollar a day, while a few years ago they received three times that amount, Hartranft has no scruples in taking from the State Treasury more than has been paid to any Governor before him, even in the most prosperous times. But say his supporters, he only takes what the law allows him, and that law was made a few days before he came into office. It is true that the law was made a few days before he was inaugurated as Governor, because if it had not been it could not have taken effect till after his term had expired. It is a well known fact, however, that he was at Harrisburg and actively lobbying in behalf of the bill during its passage. It was passed by a legislature whose members expected favors of the Governor, and whose good offices they were anxious to conciliate, by a liberal expenditure of money not their own. Had Hartranft not been anxious for the passage of the act, and had the legislators, who were intent on getting their local bills approved, not been anxious for favors in return, it is certain the Governor's salary would not have been so enormously increased. In its conception and carrying out it was as much an attempt to take the people's money without giving any return, as was the stealing by Tweed on fraudulent vouchers. The difference is, that one is done under the forms of law while the other was not. Stealing by Governors and legislators is, however, not a whit better than stealing by private individuals. No one will pretend that the Governor of Pennsylvania earns more than the Governor of New York, but still he receives more than double the pay. No one will for a moment, pretend that Hartranft does half the work that was done by Governor Curtin and yet he receives three times the salary that Curtin did, and is paid in currency worth twice as much. With one exception we believe Hartranft receives more than is paid to the Governor of any State, and an amount entirely out of proportion to the wages paid to the workingmen of the State. The people universally condemn congressmen for increasing their salaries fifty per cent, but we certainly cannot see why that should be any more severely censured than Hartranft's persistent lobbying in getting the Governor's salary increased 200 per cent. If the Governor of to-day ought to receive three times as much as the Governor of ten years ago, then why not also the miner and mechanic? Yet, while Hartranft draws his $10,000 a year from the public money paid by the people of the State he is ever ready to furnish troops to help the corporations grind the workingmen's wages down to starvation point. For such a man to pretend that he is a friend to the workingmen is rank hypocrisy. We say that the State ought to pay its servants a fair compensation, no more and no less. Employers ought to do the same by their workmen, but the wages of one ought to be no higher in proportion than those of the other. When those who have been trusted by the people to fix the price of their own labor, put it at a figure above what they really earn, the surplus is simply so much stealing. We hope the coming Democratic Governor will promptly recommend the repeal of the increase of the Governor's salary and let it be fixed at a point somewhat in proportion to the wages received by the miners, mechanics and farmers.—*Ex.*

Southern Troubles.

The Vicksburg *Herald* gives an account of a riot at Clinton, Miss. which shows that it was sanguinary. It appears that there is a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in Clinton and a young man named Siveley, who had brought a bottle of whisky from a neighboring village, was about to take a drink with some friends, when he was forbidden to do so by the colored marshal of the meeting. They paid no attention to a marshal, and when he attempted to seize the bottle struck him on the head with it. A colored Senator named Caldwell started to settle the difficulty, and was followed by twenty other colored men. He told them to go back but a hundred others came on. At this juncture "some one fired a shot," and a general discharge of firearms and scattering of the crowd ensued. Siveley, after discharging all the barrels of his revolver, surrendered to the negroes and had his brains knocked out. He was then stripped of his clothing and one of his fingers was cut off to get a ring. Charles Chilton was killed in the yard of his house, a young lawyer named Thomasson was shot off his horse, and John Neal was fatally shot in the lung. On the other side four negroes were found "dead in the field and two mortally wounded," and "six additional negroes have been found dead about Clinton since." The white men "organized at once for self protection," and telegraphed for reinforcements, which speedily arrived, giving them absolute control of the town. One of the trains conveying reinforcements from Jackson was fired into on Saturday night and obstructions were placed upon the track, but no one seems to have been injured. A telegram direct from Clinton last night, says that 40 negroes have been killed, and that the leaders of the whites in this business are reported to be in Jackson, the capital of the State. Governor Ames has called upon General George, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to assist in restoring order.

Let's have done with all this prattle about finance and currency. In this campaign it is a false issue—the black cloud of the cuttle fish to blind the pursuer's eyes. What has caused the wide spread distress which afflicts the country? Extravagance and corruption in public affairs. Who is responsible for it? The Radical party. These are the facts which are to be demonstrated and brought before the eyes of the people.—*Frederick Citizen.*

Sound Views.

Among the excellent resolutions adopted by the Northumberland democratic county convention we find the following:

That to avoid the dangers to be apprehended from a consolidated government we affirm that the principles of unfettered home rule in all the States is the true recognition of the sovereignty of reserved rights.

That we are in favor of a uniform currency on a specie basis, and believe a return to the same should be accomplished by efforts so gradual as not to derange the business interests of the country; and further, so long as the present national banking system exists, that the national banks should be limited in the amount of their loans and discounts to one hundred per centum in excess of their capital, for the reason that an inflated or extended credit upon bank ledgers works greater injury to the business of the country than an augmented volume of the currency, and they also be required to retain the gold interest paid them by the government on their deposited securities, with a view of ultimately redeeming their notes with coin.

That the exhaustive demand made upon the industrial energies of our people for the support of the Federal government suggests a reduction of our State revenues to a point that will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the government, honestly and economically administered, allowing an excess for a reasonable reduction of the State debt.

THEIR FATE.—That the "friends of freedom" have succeded in putting the negro race on a line of extinction in this country, there is no doubt, and the census of 1880 will convince the most captious upon this point. The attempt to get around that old declaration, "Ye shall be a servant of servants to all generations forever," has assigned to the colored race a worse fate. The last state is worse than the first. The Charleston *News and Courier* says that in Fairfield district, in that State, during the last eight years there have been eleven burials of whites in Winnsboro and one hundred and forty-seven negroes. In a small section south-east of Winnsboro, where there were seven hundred and fifty negroes, there are now but two hundred and fifty. The negroes are dying of consumption, a disease formerly almost unknown among them. Idleness and bad living seem to be the chief cause of the mortality. What a pity it is that there are so many people in this world that will not "let well enough alone," and thereby disturb and annoy their neighbors.—*Exchange.*

Some of our Southern contemporaries are making calculations of the losses sustained by the South in consequence of the rebellion. They set down first the value of the slaves at 2400 millions of dollars, to which is added 1284 millions worth of property destroyed. This would give a total loss of 3684 millions. Judging, however, by the rate of Southern progress previously to the rebellion the losses were much greater. The census of 1870 gave the total valuation of property in the Southern States at 5462 millions. Had the increase between 1860 and 1870 been in the same proportion as the increase between 1850 and 1860, this figure would have been 15,331 millions. In the matter of the former slave property, however, there has been no loss, although there *has* been a change of *ownership*. —*Phila. Ledger.*

The Cause.

The Allentown *Democrat* says more than twenty-five per cent, of the internal revenue is believed to be absolutely stolen every year as the result of the Republican officials.—The recent revelations in New York of fraudulent importations and collusion with custom house officials, and the raid on the western whisky ring, furnish some idea of the magnitude of the robberies, which at last fall on an overburdened people, in the form of added taxation.

THE REMEDY.

Let the people make a change of rulers, from President down to the paltriest clerkship.

All the New York and Philadelphia newspapers declare that there is an improvement in business. It is a slow and cautious movement, made apprehensively, in consequence of late commercial disasters, but a movement nevertheless which is proceeding in spite of business traitors. It is based on the prosperous condition of the people of the western States and the excellent crops at the south. The farmers of the south and west are able to pay for what they want for the coming year, and the whole trade of the manufacturing and commercial States shares in their good fortune by supplying their wants.—*Patriot.*

A righteous decision has been made in the Louisiana courts in a case where bodily injury resulted from the use of explosive oil. The injured parties sued the manufacturers whose product was sold as "non-explosive" and the award of the lower court giving exemplary damages has been sustained in the supreme court. A law making the vender of explosive oil liable for damages resulting from its use with recourse against manufacturers in cases where oil was sold for illuminating purposes, would be the best remedy that could be devised against the sale of such dangerous compounds. It would be more effective than any inspection law that could be devised.—*Patriot.*

Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson were all born in North Carolina; were all elected to the Presidency while citizens of the State of Tennessee, and all lie buried beneath the soil of the latter State. Polk and Johnson were immigrants Jackson was made a citizen of Tennessee by the act of Congress erecting it into a State out of a part of North Carolina. There is a project afoot to place the remains of the three Presidents together and erect a grand monument over them; but it will be better to let them lie where they are, in places familiary known and dear to them during their lives and nearly associated with their memories in the affectionate regard of the people.—*Ex.*

The ministers in attendance at the Cumberland Valley camp meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the Governor of the Commonwealth, in disregard of the protest of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, held at Huntingdon, and in disregard of various other protests by the people, and in disregard of the expressed will of a majority of the voters of the Commonwealth, repealed the Local Option law and in its stead enacted an iniquitous license law, we hereby declare our purpose ourselves to vote the Temperance Prohibition ticket, and to use our personal influence in its behalf.

European News.

The Turks claim to have succeeded in suppressing the Christian revolts in two or three European provinces.

The Spanish war is on the eve of suppression, the Carlist forces being beaten at all points and rapidly disorganizing.

The attempt to export peaches from this country to Europe has proved a failure.

It is shown that Delano, like ex-Attorney General Williams, has been indulging in the landaulet business, and has cost the United States Treasury, for horses, carriages and drivers $10,000 per annum. Mr. Delano evidently believes in the great principle of taking a carriage and driving around—at the public expense.—*Ex.*

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

Robert Griffith & Co., wholesale grocers of Toronto, have made an assignment for their creditors.

What security does the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh give for the quarter of a million dollars it holds of the money belonging to the Treasury of this State?

Who is responsible to the State for the million of public money now in the hands of banks, brokers, and speculators? Taxpayers, reflect on these things.

The Republicans have encouraged pulpit politics in this country for many years; but Parson Browne the temperance candidate for Governor is giving them a surfeit.

The Louisville *Ledger* gives an account of a leaden bullet being extracted from the brain of a young man of that city, after it had been imbedded in it for 18 months, and that he will entirely recover. This should not encourage other young fools to try to blow their brains out when their sweet hearts jilt them.

The prospects of the Radicals in Maine looks so blue that Senator Morton has been sent for to revive the war spirit. When Maine has to send to Indiana for a Radical doctor, the rest of the country must be in a very bad way indeed for Radicalism.

Is there any good reason why the Radical party should be longer retained in power? What have they done in the last ten years to merit a continuance of public favor? By their fruits let them be judged. They promised economy and reform. Ruin and bankruptcy are the results of their management of the public affairs.

The action of the Methodist clergymen at Oakville, in declaring for the Temperance State Ticket, is denounced by Republican journals as a gross attempt to improperly interfere with political affairs. The ministers will be astonished to find that the party that has encouraged pulpit politics for fifteen years past has suddenly found the practice hurtful.

Columbia County Democratic Nominations.

SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Bloomsburg.

JUDGE,
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER and RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg.

TREASURER,
Dr. HUGH W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock.

COMMISSIONERS,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson.
JOHN HERNER, Locust.

AUDITORS,
JOHN B. CASEY, Bloomsburg.
MARTIN V. B. KLINE, Catawissa.

Marriages.

In Jackson township, on the 21st day of August, 1875, by the Rev. Henry Waycose, Mr. WILLIAM F. DRAKE, of Light Street, and Mrs. SARAH GETTY, of Orange township.

Deaths.

At Sereno, Pa., on the 4th inst., FRANK W., infant son of Isaac M. and Martha J. Lyons, aged; 1 month and 26 days.

In Locust township, on August 24, Mrs. MARY GETTY, wife of Mr. George Getty, aged 39 years, 7 months and 26 days.

In Centralia, on August 26th, Mrs. LYDIA SNYDER, wife of Mr. Peter Snyder, aged 49 years, 8 months and 15 days.

In Roaringcreek township, on September 2d, MARY REBECCA, daughter of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Rebecca Craig, aged 5 months and 8 days.

In Espy, on the 6th inst., PHILIP H., son of Lewis and Anna Margaret Hess, aged 1 year, 5 months and 19 days.

One cheri-shed form we must resign
Unto the cheerless tomb,
And weep to know that he no more
Shall cheer our earthly home.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.30
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.55
Oats "	.35
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed "	7.00
Flaxseed "	1.50
Buttter "	.20
Eggs "	.18
Tallow "	.08
Potatoes "	.50
Dried Apples "	.10
Hams "	.16
Sides & Shoulders "	.12
Lard per pound	.12½
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax "	.25
Timothy Seed "	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00	per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 2.75	" "
No. 6 "	$ 2.50	" "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00	" "
" " Bituminous	$ 4.00	" "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN MICHAEL, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Michael, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John B. Hetler, of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

JOHN B. HETLER,
Aug. 10-6t. Executor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed an Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of J. J. Hoagland, of Centralia borough, in Columbia county, and has taken upon himself that trust. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to settle with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts and dues of the said J. J. Hoagland; and those having claims to submit them to the Assignee properly authenticated.

MARTIN GASS,
Sept. 3-6t. Paxinos, Northumberland Co., Pa.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

It is of great importance to you what kind of manure you apply to your Wheat lands this fall. If you want a good crop of Wheat next season, and a heavy crop of Grass to follow, use

BAUGH'S

TRADE MARK

Raw Bone Super Phosphate

STANDARD WARRANTED.

Put up in 200lb bags.

The base of this Old Established Article is Raw or Unburned Bones, and its strength cannot be exhausted with the crop of Wheat, but will prove effective on the following crop of Grass, and will also permanently improve the soil.

Farmers look to your own interests and prove if what we say about

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.36 A. M.
Mail Train	7.55 A. M	8.2 P. M
Express Train	1.36 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	8.35 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	3.56 P. M.	11.23 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

MR. E. L. MYERS, collector for the COLUMBIAN, will wait upon those indebted to this office for the purpose of receiving the amounts due. We trust that those indebted will be prepared to pay what they owe when he calls, but if not, they will again be called upon. It will scarcely be demanded of us to offer an apology for making collections, but for the satisfaction of those desiring it we will just say that as we have to pay cash for every thing as we go our purse is not long or deep enough to hold out unless it is replenished with some degree of promptness.

There is point and substance in our report of court proceedings, that make it worth the time of any one to read them.

Crows have been unusually prevalent about Berwick. The *Independent* ascribes it to the condition of some of the horses of that locality.

David R. Randall, Esq., a prominent lawyer and politician, and formerly a Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, died at Wilkes-Barre on the 31st ult.

The Berwick band is praised by the local paper for extraordinary efficiency, and the excellence of its music is ascribed to the absence of drums and cymbals.

Every Democrat in the county ought to read the COLUMBIAN from now till after election, if he never read it before. We aim to give our readers all the important or interesting news—both general and political.

There is general complaint all over the country of unusual numbers of musquitoes, and many places that have never known them before are annoyed by them now. The unusually long continued prevalence of southern winds is no doubt the cause. Flies are also unusually plentiful. A few sharp frosts will be welcome visitors.

The Kingston Seminary and Commercial College is assuming an important place among the educational institutions of the State.—Though linked together in a business relation they are separate schools, and the course in each is distinct and complete without reference to the other. The management and instruction of both are represented to be most satisfactory.

The barn of Oliver Evans, of Locust township, was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst., including all his hay and grain. Probable loss $1,000—light insurance. Mr. Evans was not at home at the time, and the origin of the fire is unknown. There were no persons except his wife and children about the premises at the time and neither he nor they are smokers.

Prof. S. N. Walker, a practical and competent stenographer, has been appointed official reporter by the court. This plan very much expedites business and in the end is a measure of economy. It has been in practice in many of the courts of the State for some years and we believe is every where approved.

Prof. W. is also reporting a synopsis of the court proceedings for the COLUMBIAN. Although our reports for the last two years have been more reliable and satisfactory than any other that have been made in this county, we expect material improvement, space however very much limiting the reporter.

AFFRAY AT ROHRSBURG.

We regret to learn that a serious and possibly fatal affray occurred at Rohrsburg on Tuesday morning last, between Samuel Bogart and his father-in-law, Abraham Kline. The parties have been on bad terms and in almost a constant state of quarrel for some years, the unfortunate relation extending even into Bogart's family. It is represented that on Tuesday morning Kline went to Bogart's store and as he was about entering made some threats of personal violence. Bogart was standing in the door and as Kline essayed to enter the former grabbed a pitch-fork from behind the door and stabbed him in the forehead with it, pushing him back. How serious the injury to the skull may be we are not reliably informed at this writing (Wednesday) but Kline is reported in a dying condition. Bogart was promptly placed under arrest.

The story set afloat by somebody who is quite indifferent to facts, that one of the defeated candidates for Treasurer before the late Columbia county Democratic convention had a majority of delegates instructed for him, the same story with variations that he at any time had a majority of the delegates pledged to him, and that other absurd one that he had a majority of the popular vote, are each and all pure fiction. Not one of the delegates who voted for Dr. McReynolds was instructed or elected for any body else, except for candidates who withdrew because they had not votes enough to give them a fair chance of nomination. The unsuccessful candidate who makes the most fuss over his failure did more to defeat himself (by imprudence) than any man or set of men in the county.

> Ye solid men, drink but right potatious;
> Ye solid men, make but short orations!

NORMAL SCHOOL INCIDENTS.

The course of instruction in the Normal School at Bloomsburg was only completely interrupted for two days by the burning of one of the buildings. On Wednesday instruction was again resumed and carried on as usual, in the Chappel building. The pupils of course have to board with citizens, who charge the same rates as were paid at the school. The rules of discipline will be as carefully enforced as they were formerly.

The citizens of Bloomsburg promptly raised and paid over $2145.50 for the relief of pupils who needed it in consequence of loss of clothing and books, and an additional amount has been subscribed that may be called in if required. The people of Bloomsburg have shown a most generous feeling and strong determination to keep the school up, at all hazards, and the Faculty have made the utmost effort to get every thing in working order again as promptly as possible.

DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.

The members of the Standing Committee are requested to meet at the Exchange Hotel on Monday the 13th of September, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance is desired as business of importance is to be transacted.

W. J. BUCKALEW,
Chairman.

The following named persons compose the committee:

Beaver—M. Slicker.
Benton—E. E. Orris.
Berwick—Samuel Chamberlin.
Bloom E.—W. J. Buckalew.
Bloom W.—E. R. Ikeler.
Briarcreek—Wm. Lamon.
Catawissa—H. J. Reeder.
Centralia—Thomas Gehlity.
Centre—H. D. Knorr.
Fishingcreek—Silas McHenry.
Franklin—W. F. Stocker.
Greenwood—John Leggett.
Hemlock—G. L. Showmaker.
Jackson—Emanuel Savage.
Locust—Isaiah Yeager.
Madison—A. J. Carr.
Main—Wm. T. Shuman.
Mifflin—Samuel Snyder.
Montour—John N. Gordon.
Mt. Pleasant—D. R. Appleman.
Orange—J. B. Harman.
Pine—P. W. Sones.
Roaring Creek—J. B. Klinger.
Sugarloaf—E. J. Albertson.
Scott—Eli Hartman.

A wise man will get people into the habit of believing in his advertisements, by making their offers good.

A compound of alum and salt, in about equal parts, it is said will invariably cure tooth-ache. It will cost but little time or money to try it.

Tomatoes have at length ripened in Sullivan county. So says the Laporte *Democrat* of September 1st. Green corn will be in order before December, already cooked.

During the present week of court, F. P. Billmyer and Wm. Bryson, after a proper and to them highly creditable examination by a committee of attorneys, were admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county. They are young men of promising abilities, who with due care and continued hard study will no doubt become efficient lawyers and perhaps brilliant ornaments to their honorable profession. We are not informed where either intends to commence business.

People about Marietta, if the local papers tell the truth, have only to go out into the river with boots when black bass jump into their crafts with enthusiasm. One man claims that he gobbled twenty-one in that way, which weighed from two to three pounds each. We once heard an old fisherman telling about suckers being so plenty in the West Branch at one time that they crowded each other out of the water until their tails became sun burnt, but Bill Barker's story is rather thrown in the shade by the alleged performance of the black bass about Marietta. Giving full faith, however, to the statement, we expect in a year or two to see Col. Grotz compelled either to enlarge Fishingcreek or teach his bass to drill in battalions and march for the river, else they will load every wagon that attempts to cross that stream and possibly dispossess or drown the driver!

BURNING OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

The largest of the Normal School edifices at Bloomsburg was burned to the ground on Saturday last. It was a four story brick building, exclusive of basement and inclusive of the Mansard, built in L form, each wing 114 feet front, was complete in all its parts, and was erected in 1869, at a cost of $70,000 to $75,000. It was insured for $50,000 on the building, but the furniture and fixtures were without insurance.

The fire was at first discovered about 4 o'clock, p. m., in the 4th story of the south-east corner of the building. Opinions differ as to whether it originated in a room at that point or in the Mansard roof. In any case the latter was the cause of the entire destruction of the building. Had there been ordinary water facilities the fire could have been easily extinguished when first discovered, but in the absence of any, destruction was inevitable. Alarm was promptly given and nearly all the citizens of the town rushed at once to the scene of conflagration, but were useful only in saving the furniture, school books, clothing of pupils, &c. We believe these were mostly rescued. Although, as is always the case at fires, some unduly excited people did foolish things, the citizens generally as well as the pupils did all in their power to save and protect property. Temporary quarters for the pupils were also promptly furnished by citizens. The school can be carried on (and will be) in the remaining building, but the pupils will have to be boarded in private families until a new building is erected, and the faculty will also be compelled to seek other lodgings and boarding quarters.

The loss is a very serious one to the town, to the stockholders, and to the educational interests of this Normal School district. The buildings had been erected mainly by the generosity and public spirit of a few of the citizens of Bloomsburg, but some aid was afterwards obtained from the State, and the school was an honor to the place as well as an item of large interest. For some years the financial business of the school had been badly managed and it failed to yield profits, but since it has been under the control of Dr. Griswold as principal, it has exhibited great prosperity and given high promise of becoming a very successful educational institution. Although just opened for the autumn term, the school was already more than full, and the new building that is to be erected will no doubt be of enlarged proportions, *and without a doubt larger than on the top of it.*

For prospects of rebuilding, &c., see proceedings of meeting printed in another column.

NORMAL SCHOOL MEETING.

SEPTEMBER 6.—The citizens of Bloomsburg convened in the Court House, were called to order at 8 a. m., by Judge Elwell. Rev. J. P. Tustin was chosen President of the meeting; W. H. Jacoby, Frank Cooley and James C. Brown, Secretaries.

Judge Elwell then briefly addressed the assembly, and was followed by Dr. T. L. Griswold, principal of the Normal School, Rev. D. J. Waller, Col. J. G. Freeze and others. Committees were appointed to raise funds for the immediate relief of the principal sufferers among the pupils, and to see about procuring boarding places for those who should remain. A resolution was unanimously adopted, setting forth the sense of the meeting as pledging the citizens to stand by the board of trustees in any action they might take in regard to rebuilding the dormitory and continuing the school.

Col. J. G. Freeze read an exhibit of the insurance on the building—in several companies—amounting to thirty thousand dollars. It was also stated that the institution was some fifty thousand dollars in debt; that many of the pupils whose rooms were in the fourth story nearest the fire, lost all, or nearly all, but the clothes on their back; that the reservoir was full of water which could not be used for lack of means to get it to the fire in time and in sufficiently large quantities. The feeling in the community, as evidenced by the sentiment of the meeting, is one of determination to go on with the school without intermission, and to rebuild at once. Dr. Griswold, who was the heaviest loser in personal effects, did not so much care for himself (older and better able from experience to bear reverses) as for those who had lost all—even borrowed funds and the savings of hard-earned wages, which they had laid by for the purpose of their education.

The incidents of the conflagration may be found among the items of news in another column. We may say here, however, that the school had begun with the most flattering prospects for a full session—more having already applied for admission than could be accommodated with lodging at the school buildings.

Court Proceedings.

Monday, Sept. 6.—The September term of court opened this morning at ten o'clock with the usual returns from constables of townships, which contained nothing of particular interest, except in the following cases: M. C. Woodward, of Bloomsburg, amended his return to censure the plan of construction of the canal bridge near Paxton & Harman's mill as to crowning and unprovided with suitable approaches. Upon the representation of Mr. Charles G. Barkley that the canal company had been duly notified and had begun the work of embanking, agreeing to finish it in good time, and upon the explanation of Col. J. G. Freeze that, although the company had "promised fair," he could not vouch for their performance being up to the mark set by the town, the whole matter was passed for the present, the court directing it to be put in the way of compelling the canal company at next term unless they should have previously complied with the requirement of the council.

Henry D. Knorr, of Centre, corrected his return to say "There is *no* unlicensed place, &c., kept in his bailiwick," the word *no* having been inadvertently omitted. Several other returns were informal, and therefore returned to the constables to be re-returned.

Richard Hess, of Jackson, returned "roads and bridges good with the exception of new road to Benton," and, in reply to a question by the court, reported that the fences were down, that he did not know how long the road had been laid, nor until today that it was opened,—had not seen it himself. Court—"Tell the supervisor that he had better see to it, and, before the next court, you can ascertain for yourself."

Court.—"Mr. Clerk, the constable of Madison township, [Mr. McBride] returns two pieces of road as in bad condition, and as having been neglected after notice to the supervisors to put them in order. He also reports the names of witnesses ['on the Jerseytown road, Abram Young, A. P. Kester; on the other road, John Christian, John Bellheim'] in regard to these roads. Cause a subpœna to be issued for them, and lay an indictment before the grand jury."

Subsequently, however, it appearing that the roads were affected by recent rains, Mr. McBride amended his return, removing from the supervisors the imputation of blame, and charging the same upon Providence, the temporary bad state of the roads being consequent upon an "act of God."

Court.—Mr. Cressler [Samuel, of Scott township,] if there are any complaints by any person against this restaurant, for any violation of law—any misconduct—let it come here in the shape of a petition with the evidence to support it, and the court can then hear the case; but to return, in general terms, that a restaurant is not needed—that is a question that the court, upon the evidence then given, has already passed upon when granting the license. If there is any complaint of any specific thing, then we will hear petitions and evidence upon the subject, and take proper action upon it."

Mr. Cressler.—"Well, Judge, it is a complaint among the women, and they are accusing me, and I don't know whether they are selling liquor or not, it appears that some of the men get a little tight on the way home; that's all I've got to say on the subject."

There were a number of "rich things" connected with the constables' returns, but we have given a fair specimen which must suffice: indeed, we have already allotted to this "branch of the business" more than its proportionate share of space; but we wish to give people who cannot attend court a sort of bird's-eye view of the proceedings,—something more than the bare husks of fact: and as we have this week added to our staff a short-hand reporter, we take this occasion to "rot him out."

Upon calling court (Judges Elwell and Monroe on the bench,) John K. Girton, N. Fowler and Lot Hill were appointed tipstaves for the first week, and Isaac McBride and Michael Walter for the second week.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Miller.—Recognizance of deft. and Miner Hill for appearance of deft. at next session.

Commonwealth vs. William C. Milnes—*Non pros.* allowed, on payment of costs.

Daniel A. Beckley vs William H. Bradley *et. al.*—Motion to withdraw an appearance for Lewis H. Gordon.

In re estate of Samuel Miller.—Petition for a sale of realty. Sale ordered. Bond in $1,200. R. Fahringer approved as surety.

Road in Scott and Bloom, near Samuel Shaffer's. Report of second reviewers confirmed *nisi*.

John H. Donaldson vs. H. M. Hockman—Report of auditor, making distribution of the fund in court, confirmed *nisi*.

In re estate of Henry Dietrich.—Auditor's report confirmed *nisi*.

In re estate of Robert Watts.—Report of sale confirmed *nisi*.

In the matter of the assignment of Columbia Iron and Manufacturing Company.—Auditor's report, making distribution, confirmed *nisi*.

S. N. Walker was appointed stenographer for this court, under the Act of Assembly of 15th May 1874.

Commonwealth *vs.* Jacob S. Hinderliter—On motion, the forfeiture taken off, and deft. and Charles Seman bound, each in $600, for appearance of deft. at next session.

Commonwealth *vs.* Sarah Stine.—*Non pros.* allowed, upon payment of costs, $8.15.

Commonwealth vs. Catharine Barry.—Larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Ira Robbins.—*Non pros.* allowed, on payment of costs, $13.08.

In the matter of the assignment of J. J. Hoagland.—Inventory of goods set apart to J. J. Hoagland, $300, confirmed *nisi* and ordered to be published in one newspaper in Bloomsburg for four weeks before the next term.

Petition to change the place of holding election in Berwick.—Ordered that the elections, general and special, be held in the office now occupied by John McArnott.

Commonwealth vs. George Fetterman.—Recognizance of deft., and Benj. Fetterman, in $600, for appearance of deft. at next sessions.

Report of reviewers of a road in Mt. Pleasant, near M. Shaffer's.—Confirmed *nisi*, and width of road fixed at thirty-three feet.

Commonwealth vs. Solomon Shuman.—Nuisance. A true bill.

Tuesday, Sept. 7, morning session.—Charter of the Millville Mutual Fire Insurance Company granted and ordered to be recorded.

Commonwealth *vs.* Solomon Shuman. Indictment for nuisance in fencing up an alley. —Verdict for defendant, the prosecutor, William Sharpless, to pay costs.

In the estate of Sol. Buss.—Report of sale confirmed *nisi*.

Commonwealth *vs.* Thos. Gentry.—*Non pros.* allowed.

Commonwealth *vs.* David Strauss and J. Birt.—Not true bill, County pays costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* Wm. B. Hollman.—Bill ignored. Prosecutor to pay costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* Catharine Barry.—Verdict, not guilty.

Grand Jury reported public buildings in good repair, recommend screens for privies, and continuation of gas pipe into prothonotary's fireside office-vault.

Commonwealth *vs.* Gross.—Indictment for larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

Spinster Marriage and Legal Titles.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN:

Sir.—Your animadversions upon a decision of Judge Pierson, of North Carolina, as to the transfer of real estate by a woman, on the eve of committing matrimony, that such transfer is in fraud of the marriage relation, seem not to be founded upon either law or equity. Our own Supreme Court have held and now hold the same doctrine. Mr. Chief Justice Lowrie delivered the opinion of the Court, and I quote so much of it as shows the case—Duncan's Appeal 7 Wr. 67:

LOWRIE C. J.—"We feel very sure that no fraud was intended here, and very probably the arrangement was very discreet and prudent; but it was improper to make it without the consent of the intended husband. Common candor forbids that so important a change in his intended wife's circumstances, and in her power over her estate, should be made without his consent, and equity sternly condemns it as a fraud upon his just expectations. This principle of equity has stood the test of experience too long to be open to dispute now.

"Nor does our married woman's act of 1848 at all affect the question. It prevents the marriage from operating as a transfer of any of the wife's property to the husband, and it saves it for herself. The plaintiff has therefore a right to suppose that he was marrying her with all her legal power over her estate, whereas by this arrangement it was secretly slipped into the hands of trustees, and out of her control, just before the marriage was consummated. This is not just or equitable treatment of the husband. A fraud no greater than this would avoid any other contract than that of marriage; but as this cannot be avoided, equity avoids the contract that are in fraud of it." Yours &c.,

J. G. F.

Notwithstanding the high authority quoted, we neither appreciate the law or morality of the decision. Common sense plainly suggests that an unmarried person not a lunatic or an idiot may dispose of his or her estate without compromising the rights of other parties not actually in interest, and it is not necessary for the purchaser (if the grantor be a single woman) to make investigation into the probability of her future marrying, or for her to make proof that no such act is intended. If that were really law, there would not only never be safety in purchasing property from an unmarried woman, but it would despoil her of proper control over her own estate. And if it be law as to women, why not as to men? Any answer to that question shows the utter absurdity of the position. Judge Lowrie's view is like many other decisions of Courts: based upon whims and not upon any letter of law. He quotes neither act of Assembly or common usage to sustain his position, but bases his decision rather upon the idea of the Irishman who married a lady that possessed a large number of slaves: when asked by the officiating clergyman, "do you take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife," he replied, "yes, be jabers, and the nagurs too!" If the decision be just, it is based upon exactly that principle, and makes the man marry the lands and chattels as well as the woman. The arrogance of courts in *making* laws may not always be tolerated, and if this decision comes in the way very often it may require the Assembly to repeat what it has occasionally done heretofore, to wit: pass an act correcting and controlling the action of the court. We, however, thank the correspondent for his correction.

Prohibitory Temperance.

Dr. J. A. Clark, of Lewisburg, a speaker of more than common ability, delivered a political temperance prohibition address from the steps of the Court House on Monday evening last. As he had no assistance from either politicians, blatant temperance men, (when it helps the Republicans,) or other active workers, but little efficient effort was made to obtain a turn out, yet the attendance was respectable, and the address was well received by a considerable number of earnest listeners. Aside from the usual platitudes of temperance orators, Dr. Clark branched off on the necessity of political action by men who were earnest and sincere on the temperance question, arraigning both the Democratic and Republican parties as hostile to the cause. So far as the Democracy are concerned he was unjust to them in stating the position of the party. It is not hostile to temperance, but insists that it is one of those moral issues that are best promoted outside of political or governmental action, and that it is not proper for government to invade the domestic circle and dictate to people what they may or may not swallow, whether by eating or drinking. The attitude of the Republican party is different—it would regulate people in every relation of life in which it chooses to dictate, and govern them in morals and religion as well as in all other respects. The speaker charged the Republican leaders with cheating the temperance men and was severe upon them for not filling their contract to give the local option law a three years' trial.

The Bloomsburg silver band interrupted the meeting by playing a few doors above and below and finally directly in front, in the latter case drowning out the concluding remarks of the speaker. The proceeding was a discreditable one on the part of those engaged in it as well as to the town—shabby and insulting. People in this country have a right to assemble in a peaceable way to promote any cause they have at heart and he who disturbs them attacks one of the most sacred of privileges. If this may now be practiced upon the temperance men because they are weak in numbers, the same means of annoyance will soon reach all other voluntary assemblages of people. It is also the most ineffective of all modes of opposition, invariably recoiling with power upon the offenders. For the good name of Bloomsburg it is hoped the objectionable conduct may not be repeated. The police did not do their duty in permitting it.

Who May Vote.

For the benefit of voters we here give the requisites that must be strictly followed under the new Constitution, to enable them to vote at the ensuing election. We earnestly hope that every Democrat will see that he has in every respect entitled himself to vote before it be too late. Election officers are held to a severe penalty if they disregard their duty to refuse every vote that does not come before them legally qualified. Do not entrust these important matters to your assessor or register. They may omit your name, as they frequently do. See to it yourself.

A foreigner who came to this country under the age of eighteen years is entitled to naturalization after a residence in this country for five years, the last year of which must have been in this State. Such an applicant requires no "first papers."

A foreigner who arrives at the age of eighteen, can at any time after he has resided in this country three years, make his declaration to become a citizen; in other words he can take out his "first papers." At any time subsequent to two years thereafter he can get his "second papers;" that is, be declared a citizen. He must have resided in this State also at least one year.

A naturalized citizen, to be entitled to vote, must have been declared a citizen, at least thirty days prior to election. All persons who are entitled to naturalization should see that it be done prior to October 1st.

Voters must be assessed at least two months prior to the day of election. The books are closed two months prior to the election, and no application can be received thereafter.

All male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years are entitled to vote "upon age," without payment of taxes.

Those over the age of twenty-two years must have paid a State or county tax within two years, which tax must have been assessed at least two months before the election and paid at least one month prior to the election.

See that your taxes are paid on or before the first day of October.

Young men who voted "on age" last year should see that they are assessed and pay taxes, as their names are frequently omitted on the tax lists.

A citizen to have the right to vote, must have a "residence." A residence in a different election district from that in which the voter formerly resided can be acquired only by residing in such new election district a period of at least sixty days.

A citizen who removes from one ward or township to another, after the first day of September and before the day of election, forfeits his right to vote in his old district, and has not acquired a right to vote in the new. He, therefore, by his own act disfranchises himself.—*Exchange.*

VINE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING.

Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., so long and favorably known as the wine man of New Jersey, expects a larger yield of grapes this year than usual, and has reduced the price of his four year old port so as to bring it within the reach of the poorer families who need a pure and rich wine for medicinal purposes. Mr. Speer's mode of fermenting and keeping his wine differs from the usual methods. This is the reason why it is so much superior in quality, but it requires four years management and changing of temperature in order to make such a perfect fine wine as it is; the knowledge of changing to various temperatures at different times, and at the right time, is where he has the advantage of getting so rich a wine without the use of liquor. Large quantities of Speer's Port Grape Wine have been ordered to South America, and by Europeans. Physicians recommend it as superior to most of the European wines. It is dealt in largely by druggists.—*Daily Express.*

Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., has accommodations for 175 boarders and 200 day scholars. Students received at any time and charged for board from the time of admission. Students prepared for college, teaching and business. Commercial course and telegraphy unsurpassed. Common English studies thoroughly taught. College preparatory course equal to that of any other school. Send for a catalogue and a Commercial Journal to Rev. D. Copeland, Ph. D. Commercial students address Prof. L. L. Sprague.

Timothy Seed at J. Schuyler & Son's.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A splendid stock of Fall Goods just received at David Lowenberg's,
Consisting of ready made Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys, all of the latest style and lowest prices.

Tobacco and Confectioneries, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

Men's Calf Boots at E. M. Knorr's.

I. W. Hartman buys and sells more nice Butter than any House in Bloomsburg, so say judges of the article.

The largest Stock in the county to select from at D. Lowenberg's.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

21 dozen yards Wool Fringe to arrive this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

Torsion Wagon Springs at J. Schuyler & Son's.

New Goods at Knorr's for fall trade.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

Best Calicoes 10 cents. Good quality 8 cents per yard at Lutz & Sloan's.

For a stylish Ready Made Suit go to D. Lowenberg's.

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS!

Buy them, try them and you will always want them. For sale at McKinney's who is sole agent for Burt's fine Shoes.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Latest Styles!
Lowest Prices!
Largest Stock!
At D. Lowenberg's.

Boots for fall trade at Knorr's—just received—try them.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

I. W. Hartman's remodeled store is worth visiting to buy your Fall Goods.

For a Nobby Shirt go to D. Lowenberg's.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO., who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

Russel is receiving fresh Watermelons, Canteloupes, Bananas, &c., daily.

I. W. Hartman's corner gives new life in appearance outside, and cheap goods inside.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

Elegant Coats and Vests,
Latest style,
In Ready Modes,
at D. Lowenberg's.

Fine Stock of Rubbers at McKinney's.

Farmers in want of first class articles of Threshers and Cleaners; also, one and two Horse Tread Powers, call on or address J. M. Hollabaugh, Light Street, Columbia County, Pa. 3m*

C. W. NEAL & Bro., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75-1y Proprietor.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Elliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & Bro. 32tf

Genuine Mason Fruit Jars for sale at M. M. Russel's.

COAL. COAL.
Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.
Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. 7—tf—26] COAL.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

NEW YORK, 5 o'clock 25 minutes—gets 6 o'clock 35 minutes.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 15% in other words $100 in bank-notes should be given for $85 in gold.

BLANK BONDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

THOUSANDS of promising youths of both sexes, go down to unfilled graves from a mental debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their systems with iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising medium he has ever found was the daily established organs of the two political parties, of the several county seats throughout the Union. "There," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1808, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and for most of them it is read from A to Z to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly the thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisers what they desire, that makes them attractive to the patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is unquestionably much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN if.

R. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Gives tone to the stomach. Improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for R. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

R. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try R. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 29 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for R. F. Kunkel's, and take no other.

TAPE WORM

Removed alive with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by R. F. Kunkel 29 North Ninth st., Philadelphia. Seat, pin and stomach worms also removed. Call and see; advice free, or send for circular. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle.

IMPORTANT RESULTS PLEASANTLY ACHIEVED.

Although the days of irrational medication are happily passing away, and intelligent physicians have ceased to measure the supposed efficacy of a remedy by the violence of its effects, there still lingers among the other practitioners a few of these pernicious in favor of "heroic" treatment, which it would be lucky for their patients if they had abandoned. One of these is a fondness for administering drastic purgatives, such as blue pill, calomel, jalap and castor oil. A contrast of the effects of these denuding drugs with the mild and beneficient operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is the very best argument that can be adduced against the wisdom of such destructive treatment. The old fashioned cathartics convulse the stomach, and relax the bowels so abruptly and copiously as to weaken them. Hostetter's Bitters, on the contrary, never gripe the intestines, but produce a laxative effect resembling the action of nature. At the same time they remove the cause of constipation, by arousing the dormant liver to secrete the bile necessary to the regular performance of the excretive function, and enable the stomach to thoroughly digest the food. Indigestion, biliousness having been thus overcome, a regular habit of body is the necessary consequence, which the occasional subsequent use of the Bitters renders permanent. Every disagreeable symptom which, in the absence of perfect digestion and evacuation, harrasses the system, vanishes under the influence of the great national stomachic and alterative. Health and vigor are twin blessings that follow its use.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is all that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &C.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &C.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more effacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all disease of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, are thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicine perserved in.

THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN Job PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely re-stocked our types and made large additions, and it is no idle boast to say that we have now the best Presses, the best Assortment of Type, the best Stock of Paper, Cards, &c., and the best Workmen in the country. Our workmen are specially adapted for their places, and we make it a point to always give our customers as much correct and satisfactory job-work do not intend to do work for less than others, but will warrant it to be done cheaper than the same can be done anywhere and yield a decent profit. All who are in need of Job Printing of any kind—Plain or in Colors—will find it to their interest to give the COLUMBIAN office a trial. We have on hand every variety of Cards, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Tags, &c., that is likely to be called for, and can furnish any quantity or style of work on short notice. Pleading to order. tf.

THE NEUTRALIZATION OF DISEASES.

Diseases multiply. One begets another. A stifling indigestion may, therefore, originate a complication of dangerous maladies. Indigestion begets far more formidable diseases; a multitude of ailments are traceable to constipation; fever and ague undermines the entire system, and is therefore the source of the protean ailments which affect that portion of the human organism. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, whether resorted to at the inception of those disorders of the stomach, bowels or liver, which give birth to the majority of diseases and disabilities, or taken when they have ripened into formidable maturity, are alike powerful to cure. The process of recovery is, of course, longer when the malady has gained headway, but it is none the less certain. Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, kidney complaints and intermittent fever, invariably yield to the operation of the great alterative and invigorant.

Juries for Sept. Term, 1875.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—A. J. Evans, W. S. Mabry, C. M. Ehret.
Berwick—Geo. Kotz, D. C. Mellenry, Mordecai Jackson.
Benton—John Souser.
Bloom—Nathaniel Imbodeu, Conrad Brobeck, Jr.
Brierereek—Wm. G. Frear, Levi Cortright.
Catawissa—Benjamin Ikeler, Lemon Jobn, John Mordan, Sr.
Centre—Geo. H. Rose, Wm. Dennis, H. D. Knorr.
Centralia—Wm. Hagenbuch, Lloyd Farver, Hiram Crawford, Peter Bess.
Conyngham—Matthias Kline.
Franklin—Irving Sweetland, Sr.
Fishingcreek—Jacob A. J. Dyer.
Mt. Pleasant—John Allen.
Mt. Pleasant—Samuel Norton.
Mifflin—John Wintersteen.
Madison—Alfred Pugh.
Orange—John Vandyke.
Roaring Creek—Peter Shuman.
Sugarloaf—Wm. A. Kibler.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1875.

SECOND WEEK.

Jacob Bertel vs The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company.
William T. Anderson vs D. F. Seybert.
E. B. Ogden vs E. Montanye.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs Charles Lee, et al.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs Jesse D. Bird.
Levi Kinney vs S. S. Campbell.
A. T. Bailey vs Jesse Doty.
John Kennedy vs Jesse Doty.
Patrick, Mackie & Grier vs H. G. Creveling.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs George Catalbert, et al.
Charles M. Mapplebeck's Ex'rs. vs Elam Jacoby.
Samuel J. Cook vs Jesse Doty.
Wilson Gilbert vs Jesse Doty.
M. G. Hughes vs Jesse D. Bird.
M. G. Hughes vs Oscar P. Ent.
L. F. Ent vs Jesse Doty.
Jesse Hartman vs Jesse Doty.
D. L. & C. Railroad vs Rachel Smith, et al

Miscellaneous.

JEN AND JOE.

It really don't seem long ago,
Since you were den and I was Joe,
But forty years have passed and gone
Since we commenced to trudge along—
Yes, forty years of wedded life,
Since you became my happy wife;
But now they call me Uncle Joe,
And you have changed to Aunt Jennette.
But still I never will forget
When you was belle and I was beau.

Ah yes, it's very long ago,
Since our young love commenced to grow,
And over our heads the years have rolled,
And people call us rather old;
I'm sure it don't seem so to me,
You're sixty-one, I'm sixty-three—
It really don't seem it 'twas so,
But when the children pass us by,
They always say 'bout you and I,
There's Aunt Jenette and Uncle Joe!

Ah, well, God will soon call us home,
And then in Heaven we shall roam,
And wife, perhaps will be so,
You'll look like Jen, I'll look like Joe,
Then we'll commence our love once more,
As happy as in days of yore,
For those were happy days you know—
And sweet and joyful it will be,
To live throughout eternity,
As bonnie Jen and loving Joe.

For the COLUMBIAN.

ANGEL SLEEP AND ANGEL DEATH.

BY TILLIE LAUBACH.

Continued.

CHAPTER VII.

"O, brother Angel Death," said the Angel Sleep, but before he could say more the Angel Death interrupted! "Listen brother, or you will lose all the sermon."

The Angel Sleep did as he was bid, and what he heard so interested him I will repeat a part of it. He said, "go my brethren, go my sisters, speak to your friends who are still out of the ark of safety. Pluck them as brands from the burning. Every soul whom you, under God, are the means of saving will be a star in your crown of rejoicing. Every soul whom I, under God, am the means of saving will be a star in my crown."

"What!" interrupted the Angel Sleep, "Does he mean every soul be, under God, is the means of saving will add a star to his crown in the spirit land, and if so, how many do you think he has been the means of saving, and how many your aged classleaders? See his locks are silvered with many winters." "He has very nearly lived three score and ten," replied Angel Death, "and has been, perhaps, forty years in the Master's service. Aye, even forty years in the ministry, and, therefore, a thousand would be a very low estimate, and your good classleader has been about the same time in the same army and under the same Captain; yet I dare not estimate more than fifty for him."

"Then," said the Angel Sleep, "one will wear a crown decked with a hundred bright jewels through the countless ages of eternity, while the other's crown will only have fifty. Think you such a thing as envy can enter the spirit land? And do you think the minister works so much harder for the Master than does the classleader? And if ministers receive such beautiful crowns, will they be so much happier than others?" O, said he, waxing enthusiastic, "I cannot but think of babies, and the many idiots who cannot expect even one star to deck their crowns. Am I to understand the spirit land will be graded like this? Hold your majestic light, brother, and let me see if the preacher's words are consistent therewith. "Every one may receive the things done in his body, whether they be good or bad."

"Aye," said the Angel Sleep, "but that does not answer the question, as babes and idiots have done nothing; as the former had not the time and the latter had not the ability. "But have they really done nothing, brother," said the Angel Death. "Have they not accomplished that whereunto they were sent? Have they not traveled the whole journey of life, viz: "from the cradle to the tomb?" And think you the Master requires more of them?"

"That certainly presents the subject in a new light, brother Angel Death," said the Angel Sleep, thoughtfully, "Hold your majestic light." "Nay, replied the Angel Death, I have already shown you all which may be seen by my majestic light upon that subject. Both will be happy in the spirit land."

"Then," said the Angel Sleep, joyfully "if the Christ can save babies and idiots without reference to works, or to their own exertions, can he not save the heathen, also, aye, even those who bow to wood and stone, if they know no better? Hold your majestic light, brother, let us see what recommendation it requires to STAND at the great throne:

"This woman hath given her all."

"She hath done what she could."

"Ah, those sentences, true, nae written in letters of gold and sparkle brightly. And is such encomium indeed sufficient to save?"

"Yes, brother, Angel Sleep, I venture to say it is, who ever gives his all to Christ, who ever does all he can do, I venture to say, will be saved." "And do you mean, too, that they who do much will receive a great reward, and those who have little to give will receive accordingly. O! what great joy for the few! what comparatively little for the many!"

"Do not take that as a matter of fact, dear brother. There will be services here this evening, you come and listen what the preacher says, I cannot be here, I must be with one of your favorites, your beautiful boy. Nay, do not chide," said the Angel Death.

The Angel Sleep would have remonstrated; but when he looked up he saw the Angel Death had vanished.

CHAPTER VIII.

Angel Sleep searched diligently for the Angel Death, but did not find him 'till three days had nearly passed, and he had well begun to despair of ever finding him again, when his curiosity was aroused by seeing a procession, and wishing to know what it meant, placed himself where he could see it pass, and in the procession he found the Angel Death, who, to his great joy, recognized him immediately, and following the procession they both entered the church with it. The Angel Sleep was almost confounded at the costly sombre robes and tear-stained faces of the multitude. He listened in a dreamy sort of way to the words of the good minister; but when he heard him speak of the child as a white robed Angel, bearing a palm of victory and wearing a crown of glory, walking up and down golden-paved streets, and in and out pearly gates, singing a new song—the song of Moses and the Lamb. Only gone before, watching, waiting to welcome his parents to that better shore. The Angel Sleep looked at the Angel Death and asked, "does he see all that by your magestic light, brother?" But e're the Angel Death had time to reply, the Angel Sleep's eyes beheld a casket which rested on the altar which he had not before noticed. And at that moment it was opened and he beheld his little favorite. He looked at the casket; it was of the faint lilac hue without, and decked with silver edges, silver handles and silver diamonds. Within, it was pure white save the delicate tinted lilac flowers. Within the casket lay the boy as white as the flowers (sweet emblem) which decked his frail, white hands, all, save the golden curls, which, all unchanged, decked his now marble brow. He saw immediately Angel Death had drawn the whith curtains over the lovely eyes and bound fast their gold dyed silken fringes. "O, beautiful, beautiful," murmured the Angel Sleep. "I knew not the Angel Death gave so beautiful a house to the delicate clay caskets he carries to the land of the dead. Beautiful indeed is that narrow dwelling, sweet even for its lovely inhabitant." Then hurrying to Angel Death he said, "I know not how to adequately express my feelings of gratitude to you for giving my favorite——".

"Nay, my brother," chided the Angel Death, "I did not give him that beautiful casket. Little he reeks what now holds his frail, clay body. The beauty of that casket of his, pure white robes and of those exquisite flowers are nothing to him now. Did you not hear the minister speak of his spirit in the spirit land, reveling in joys celestial? How think you he cares now for those evanescent, terrestial casket, robes and flowers?" Surely we may say of him

A celestial flower,
Doomed to bloom awhile
In terrestial bower;
But now transplanted,
Taken home
Where fairest, sweetest flowers bloom.

There, in the Father's garden,
Where impure air,
Or, sun's hot rays, the Warden
Will ne'er allow to come,
Now forevermore
To safely, sweetly bloom.

"But," said the Angel Sleep, "where, or how was the beautiful casket gotten, if you did not give it?"

"His parents gave it to him," answered the Angel Death.

"What," returned the Angel Sleep, "they did not buy it? It must have cost a great deal of money?"

"About a hundred dollars," answered the Angel Sleep. "But," continued he, "come with me now," and he led him to the home of the boy where the Angel Sleep was surprised at the preparations there. "What," said he, "Angel Death can it be they are glad he is gone. Are they preparing a feast?"

Even the grave Angel Death could not help smiling at the eagerness and questions of the good Angel Sleep, as he answered: "No. They are not glad he is gone, but they *are* preparing a feast."

"And for how many?" asked the Angel Sleep.

"Perhaps sixy or seventy," replied Angel Death.

"And how much will it cost?" still queried the Angel Sleep.

"Forty or fifty dollars," answered the Angel Death.

"And what is the use of such extravagance, Angel Death? When the child lived he was deprived of the necessities of life, because his parents were too poor to procure them and now—"

"It is the way of the world," returned the Angel Death.

"But is it a good way?" asked the Angel Sleep.

"Let conscience answer that," said the Angel Death; "but it is now time for us to part for to-day."

"O, stay," said the Angel Sleep, "I so long to know who will be greatest in the spirit land. The minister, the little boy, the class-leader, the aged grandfather, the youth, or the little babe, and I want to know who will be happiest."

"Good night," said the Angel Death, and before the Angel Sleep had time to remonstrate, was gone."

To be Continued.

A Sunny Temper.

What a blessing to a household is a merry, cheerful woman—one whose spirits are not affected by wet days, or little disappointments, or whose milk of human kindness does not sour in the sunshine of prosperity. Such a woman in the darkest hours brightens the house like a little piece of sunshiny weather. The magnetism of her smiles and the electrical brightness of her looks and movements infect every one. The children go to school with a sense of something great to be achieved; her husband goes into the world with a conqueror's spirit. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, far off her presence shines and he whispers to himself, "at home I shall find rest." So day by day she literally renews his strength and energy, and if you know a man with a beaming face, a kind heart, and a prosperous business, in nine cases out of ten you will find his wife of this kind.

In Lancaster county is the greatest nickel mine in the world, and the only one that has yet been discovered in the United States. The mine lies upon the dividing ridge between Chester county and Pequa valley. Besides nickel, iron and copper ore have been found. The copper has been known there for seventy years. The nickel ore is of a gray color and so hard that it can be obtained only by blasting. After it is broken into small particles it is thrown into a furnace and subjected to a strong heat. It is then smelted like iron. After being placed between two heavy iron rollers and pulverized it is sent to Camden, N. J., where the copper is separated from the nickel. It is next protected from foreign nickel by forty per cent. duty. The average price of pure nickel is about $2 00 a pound. In the Lancaster mine 400 or 500 tones are obtained monthly, and about one hundred and fifty men are employed.

The captain of a steamer saw an Irishman smoking away abaft the wheel-house, stepped up to him and said:

"Don't you see that notice stuck up there?"

"Dy'e mane that bit o' painted tin?":

"To be sure I do. Why don't you follow that?"

"I haven't seen it move. It's nailed fast, I consider."

"I mean have you read that notice?"

"Divil a bit, shure I don't know how to rade."

"Well, it says, no smoking allowed here."

"Be the powers, it doesn't consarn me a mite, thin, for I niver smoked 'aloud' in my life."

It is a well-known historical fact that the Catholic colony of Maryland was the first to establish perfect religious freedom in the new world. Few, however, of our readers, we presume, have ever read the celebrated Maryland proclaiming this great and inestimable right now enjoyed by the whole American people. It was enacted in 1634, only after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, and is in the following brief and comprehensive language: "No person within this province professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall be in any way troubled, molested or discountenanced for his or her religion, or in the free exercise thereof."

An exchange says: "the Sandwich Islanders believe that Beelzebub walks the earth in the form of a woman." And now and then you will find a man in this country who believes so too, and that he has married the woman.

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

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VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of scrofula, scrofulous humor, tumor, cancer, cancerous humor, erysipelas, salt rheum, syphilitic diseases, canker, faintness at the stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, gout and spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ulcers and eruptive diseases of the skin, pustules, pimples, blotches, boils, tetter, scaldhead and ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For pains in the back, kidney complaints, dropsy, female weakness, leucorrhœa, arise from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and general debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For catarrh, dyspepsia, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, headache, piles, nervousness and general prostration of the nervous system, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures affected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory any reasonable person suffering from any disease mentioned above, that they can be cured? Read the testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of scrofula, sore, apparently the whole body was one mass of corruption. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kingdom are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

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aug 29-yr.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons not to trespass on the premises of the undersigned in hunting, fishing or otherwise, as the penalty of the law will in every case be enforced against them.

N. L. Campbell, E. A. Sharretts, George Culver, I. J. Rees, Wm. H. Stahl, Samuel Hiday, Isaac Creasy, J. E. Aikman, L. A. Hutchison, Samuel Neyhard, Philip Creasy, James Trump, W. Hippensteel, Levi Aikman, F. H. Hagenbuch. Sept. 3-3t

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Fairbanks & Ewing

715 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOV. 9th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,38 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,50 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,30 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 35	1 45	Scranton	10 00	2 20	6 20
12 21	8 31	1 40	Belden	10 04	2 26	6 25
12 11	8 23	1 3	Taylorville	10 09	2 33	6 41
11 45	8 13	1 25	Lackawanna	10 17	2 41	6 50
11 31	8 15	1 16	Pittston	10 25	2 50	7 00
11 20	7 59	1 11	West Pittston	10 32	2 55	7 11
11 10	7 53	1 5	Wyoming	10 34	3 01	7 11
11 0	7 48	1 0	Maltby	10 38	3 06	7 16
10 45	7 41	12 51	Kingston	10 45	3 18	7 28
8 25	7 25	12 46	Kingston	10 50	3 25	7 25
8 17	7 30	12 41	Plymouth June.	10 54	3 25	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 36	Plymouth	11 00	3 30	7 50
8 10	7 19	12 30	Avondale	11 03	3 36	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 26	Nanticoke	11 09	3 40	8 02
7 46	7 15	12 16	Hunlock's Creek	11 18	3 50	8 16
7 26	6 50	12 01	Shickshinny	11 32	4 15	8 35
7 06	6 35	11 46	Hicks Ferry	11 46	4 29	8 51
6 57	6 28	11 39	Beach Haven	11 53	4 38	9 45
6 45	6 20	11 31	Berwick	12 01	4 56	7 00
6 32	6 13	11 24	Briar Creek	12 08	5 46	7 12
6 27	6 18	11 17	Willow Grove	12 12	4 50	7 18
6 20	6 03	11 11	Lime Ridge	12 17	4 56	7 28
6 06	5 53	11 02	Espy	12 26	5 05	7 38
5 58	5 46	10 55	Bloomsburg	12 32	5 12	7 47
5 51	5 40	10 49	Rupert	12 37	5 18	7 55
5 44	5 34	10 43	Catawissa Bridge	12 42	5 24	8 02
5 40	5 30	10 40	Clark's Switch	12 45	5 30	8 06
5 18	5 12	10 22	Danville	1 00	5 48	8 25
5 01	5 02	10 12	Chulasky	1 11	5 58	8 48
4 55	4 57	10 08	Cameron	1 14	6 03	8 55
4 50	4 40	9 5	Northumberland	1 24	6 20	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira		11.50 a. m
"	Canandaigua	3.35 p. m.
"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	Niagara	9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williams Port 12.55 p. m.		
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira		10.30 p. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo		8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg		4.50 a. m
"	Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg		1.50 p. m
"	Washington	10.30 "
"	Baltimore	6.30 "
"	Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg		10.50 p. m.
	arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m.
"	Washington	6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg		3.05 a. m.
"	Baltimore	8.40 "
"	Washington	10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Divison will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" " "	Philadelphia	12,55 p. m
" " "	Baltimore	4,20 p. m
" " "	Harrisburg	8,00 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport	8,55 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	10,20 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte	11,50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8,35 p. m
" " "	Philadelphia	11,55 p. m
" " "	Harrisburg	4,25 a. m
" " "	Williamsport	8,35 a. m
" " "	Lock Haven	9,45 a. m
" " "	Renovo	11,05 a. m
" " arr. at	Erie	7,40 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	7,40 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	7,35 a. m
" " "	Harrisburg	10,55 a. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport	1,55 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	3,15 p. m
" " "	Renovo	4,30 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	8,01 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	8,20 a. m
" " "	Harrisburg	1,25 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport	6,10 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	7,30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHIL'A EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven	6,40 a. m
" " "	Williamsport	7,55 a. m
" " arrives at	Harrisburg	11,45 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	6,15 p. m
" " "	Philadelphia	8,35 p. m
" " "	New York	6,45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Renovo	9,10 a. m
" " "	Lock Haven	10,55 a. m
" " "	Williamsport	11,55 a. m
" " at	Harrisburg	3,00 p. m
" " "	Philadelphia	6,20 p. m
" " "	New York	9,15 p. m
" " "	Baltimore	6,35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11,20 a. m
" " "	Renovo	8,35 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	9,45 p. m
" " "	Williamsport	10,50 p. m
" " arr. at	Harrisburg	2,35 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	7,35 a. m
" " "	Philadelphia	6,45 a. m
" " "	New York	10,10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12,35 a. m
" " arr. at	Harrisburg	2,30 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	7,35 a. m
" " "	Philadelphia	7,30 a. m
" " "	New York	10,25 a. m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Elmira Mail West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Elmira Mail West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains North.

Erie Mail East and West, Niagara Express West, Fast Line West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Fast Line West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Jan. 5, '75—tf General Supt

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